

October 2, 1997

Sent Via Facsimile and Regular Mail

Joseph J. Nowak
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Environmental Evaluation and Cleanup Responsibility Assessment
CN 432
401 East State Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

**SUBJ: Hexcel Corporation
Sediment Sampling Requirements
Lodi Borough, Bergen County, New Jersey
ISRA Case No. 86009
GEO Project No. 94039**

Dear Mr. Nowak:

At your request, this letter summarizes a July 15, 1997 telephone conversation between GEO Engineering and Greg Newman of the NJDEP Environmental Toxicology and Risk Assessment Section (ETRA) regarding the requirements for sediment sampling to be conducted along the Saddle River in the vicinity of Hexcel's storm sewer discharge pipe. The conversation dealt with clarification of ETRA's sediment sampling requirements and the possible limitations of fulfilling all of these requirements due to the conditions of the stream, which has a fairly straight channel and limited areas of fine-sediment deposition. We plan to complete the sampling on Friday, October 3, 1997. The samples will be analyzed for PCBs, Total Organic Carbon, and grain size analysis by sieve testing. A field blank will be included and tested for PCBs.

Based on the conversation with ETRA, we understand the following to be ETRA's recommendations for the sediment sampling at the Saddle River downstream of Hexcel's discharge pipe:

1. Samples are to be collected from depositional environments proximal to the discharge pipe, if possible. ETRA recognized GEO's concern of sampling too far downstream of the discharge pipe and risking detection of contamination caused by other sources. GEO should use "professional judgment" to find the most-suitable sampling locations proximal to the outfall and collect the samples at these locations. The approximate locations should be: one located at the end of the scour zone and three additional locations at 10 to 50 feet

spacing, as well as upstream background samples (GEO plans to collect 3 background samples).

2. Sediment samples should be collected from 0 to 6 inches and from 6 to 12 inches depth at each sampling location if possible. The purpose of the deeper sample from 6 to 12 inches is to sample historical sediments, if any are present, that may have been covered over by more recent sediment deposition. However, if the available thickness of fine sediment particles does not extend below 6 inches depth at a given location, then sampling from 6 to 12 inches depth is not required at that location.
3. Samples may be collected from sediments that are not submerged at the time of sampling due to variable stream water levels, as long as the sediments are submerged at some time during the year as a depositional setting. Waiting for a low stream water level in order to expose depositional environments and provide direct access for sampling would minimize recovery loss due to passing the sampler through the water column.

We plan to proceed with the sampling as it is described above on Friday, October 3, 1997. Therefore, we will contact you this afternoon to discuss any questions you might have with the sampling plan.

Sincerely,

GEO ENGINEERING


Jonathan Bull
Project Geologist

JMB/III

cc: A. William Nosil
Greg Newman